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INTERNATIONAL

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Fighting Flares After 2d Truce Accord; Sadat Asks U.S., Russia for Observers

Austria	10.5	Lebanon	10.5
Belgium	10.5	Luxembourg	10.5
Denmark	10.5	Norway	10.5
France	10.5	Portugal	10.5
Germany	10.5	Spain	10.5
Greece	10.5	Sweden	10.5
Italy	10.5	Switzerland	10.5
Japan	10.5	Turkey	10.5
South Korea	10.5	U.S. Military (Eur.)	10.5
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New Prosecutor Urged
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A Republican spokesman said the leaders agreed that "the mood is such that the American people must be reassured that justice is working and that a special prosecutor must be appointed."

In related developments:
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Nixon Cancels Address, Sets News Conference

By Robert Siner

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WAR OF WORDS AT UN—Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua (right, glasses) continuing to argue with Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik (left, patterned tie) as other delegates try to intervene during Tuesday's Security Council session. They got into a shouting match when the Chinese insisted on addressing the group.

White House Says It Will Not Send Troops, Hopes No Other Nation Will

CAIRO, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—President Anwar Sadat has written to President Nixon and Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev asking them to send forces to the Middle East to see that Israel abides by the cease-fire, the Middle East News Agency said tonight.

The semi-official Cairo agency said that President Sadat had also instructed Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed el Zayyat to ask the United Nations Security Council to invite the United States and Russia to send in their forces already stationed near the area.

Both nations have military forces aboard naval vessels in the Mediterranean.

The UN call was being made to the two powers in view of their responsibilities as permanent members of the council and as the sponsors of the Security Council resolutions for a cease-fire.

Israel still hopes cease-fire will take hold, Eban says.

At the same time, the agency said, President Sadat had written directly to Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev asking them to send their forces to the area.

President Sadat also instructed Mr. Zayyat, who is in New York, to ask for an immediate meeting on the Security Council to consider Israel's continued violations of the cease-fire resolutions of Monday and yesterday.

Israel is continuing its military operations and is attacking on the southern sector of the Suez front east and west of the Suez Canal, the agency said.

Mr. Zayyat was also instructed to ask the council to remain in session until Israel had observed the cease-fire, according to the agency report.

In Washington, the White House said today that the United States has no intention of sending troops to the Middle East and hopes that no other outside power will send troops.

A presidential spokesman, Gerald L. Warren, made known (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Combat Is Reported On Suez Canal Front

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The second United Nations-proposed cease-fire in the Middle East went into effect at 0500 GMT today but was shattered seven hours later, Israel said, by a major Egyptian land and air offensive.

The military command in Tel Aviv said the Egyptian drive was aimed at extricating its Third Army from an Israeli encirclement in the Suez City area, at the southern end of the Suez Canal.

Israeli announcements later said that the fighting had died down and that the front was quiet tonight.

But Egypt reported that the Israelis had continued to violate the cease-fire throughout the "whole day," and late tonight an Egyptian military spokesman announced that the Egyptian Army and the local population of Suez were repelling Israeli tanks there.

Syria today accepted the cease-fire, a day and a half after the Egyptians and Israelis first formally accepted it, and the Syrian front was calm today. Foreign newsmen reported cows grazing in no man's land.

An early Egyptian communiqué on the fighting said: "Formations of enemy planes this morning made numerous and intensive attacks against the positions of our forces in the southern sector, east of the Suez Canal."

"At about 11 a.m. (0800 GMT) the enemy moved groups of its tanks towards the city of Suez, and attempted to storm the city. Our forces in the city engaged them, and destroyed 13 tanks."

A later Egyptian communiqué said: "As a result of the enemy air attacks against the positions of our forces east of the Suez Canal, our fighters engaged enemy planes in a dogfight during which we shot down eight enemy planes of the Mirage type."

"Foreign Country"

"It was noticed that some of the Mirage planes which took part in the aggression against our forces today belonged to the air force of a Foreign country. This was not further explained."

"The enemy's planes were still continuing their aggression against our forces and thus continuing the violation of the cease-fire resolution."

The Egyptians disputed Israel reports that Israeli invasion forces have carved a 750-square-mile foothold west of the canal.

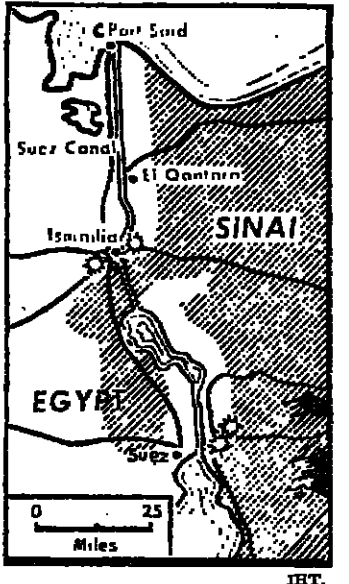
Egypte described the Israeli presence as "some auxiliary enemy units scattered and interwoven in between our positions in some parts west of the canal behind the southern axis up to Adabiya Fort."

A Cairo communiqué said Egyptian forces "occupy, control and strongly hold the eastern bank of the Suez Canal along the confrontation line from Ras Mas-salas on the eastern shore of the Gulf of Suez to Fort Fuad, with a 200-kilometer length and a depth ranging between 12 and 17 miles eastward."

"Including the town of Qantara, and with the exception of a minor seven-kilometer-long gap running from Deversoir in the north down to the Bitter Lakes, the area over which control on the eastern bank of the canal is 3,000 square kilometers," it added.

"That would be 1,160 square miles, about three times what Israel acknowledges losing to the Egyptians, who stormed the canal cease-fire line when hostilities erupted on Oct. 6 and retook some of the Sinai occupied by Israel since 1967."

"The Egyptians denied that their 3d Army had been trapped and set. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Shaded areas show approximate positions of Israeli-held areas on the Suez front yesterday. Egyptian-held areas are shown in white, but the depth and length of east bank penetrations are only approximations.

on's Ability to Ride Storm

ighed by Political Leaders

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (UPI).—President Nixon's ability to ride the storm of criticism and demands for impeachment, which he has faced since the disclosure of the Watergate scandal, is being tested.

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Meany Charges Nixon's Actions Prove Instability

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP).—AFCIO president George Meany charged President Nixon's actions prove instability.

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U.S. Willing to Cut Arms Flow To Middle East If Russia Does

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (UPI).—The United States said today it was willing to reduce its arms shipments to Israel if the Soviet Union reduced weapons deliveries to the Arabs.

The State Department spokesman said the United States was willing to explore such a joint undertaking to curb the extensive weapons shipments to the Arabs and Israelis.

He reported that Soviet air and sea deliveries of weapons to Syria and Egypt had fluctuated, but said the United States could not say this stemmed from "a political decision" in Moscow.

The U.S. resupply of Israel's arsenal, while occasionally affected by weather or scheduling problems, has continued "apace," he said.

The State Department spokesman said the second cease-fire, approved last night by the UN Security Council, "appears to be taking effect." He spoke before a Security Council session was called this evening to hear an Egyptian complaint of alleged Israeli violations of the cease-fire.

Mr. McCloskey said a prisoner exchange would be an early priority after the Middle East fighting ends, and said the United States and the Soviet Union would do everything possible to get this under way quickly.

At the Pentagon, spokesman Jerry W. Friedman reported that the Soviet arms airlift totaled about 12,000 tons in its first two weeks but that "there was a reduction in Soviet flights over the weekend." He said the U.S. airlift "continues essentially unchanged, averaging about 20 flights daily, carrying 700 to 800 tons" to Israel, and had totaled 8,000 tons over a 10-day period.

A U.S. official said: "We are going to continue supplying military assistance to Israel until they feel that they are adequately armed."

Kissinger to Visit China Nov. 10-13

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger will visit Peking Nov. 10-13, the State Department said today.

The trip had been scheduled, after previous delays, to begin this week. Mr. Kissinger's involvement in efforts to win a Middle East cease-fire was the main reason for the latest delay, the department said.

A State Department spokesman said that the Japanese also had renewed an invitation to Mr. Kissinger to visit Tokyo after his trip to Peking. The spokesman said that Mr. Kissinger had accepted, but no specific date was set.

Sidesteps Showdown for Now

Pompidou Drops Five-Year Term

PARIS, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—President Georges Pompidou announced tonight that he has decided temporarily to drop his controversial proposal to cut the French presidential term from seven to five years.

In a nationwide television broadcast, he indicated he would let the matter rest until 1976 when the next presidential election is scheduled rather than face a defeat in parliament.

He said there was no question of abandoning the constitutional reform altogether, but he said he would not start bargaining with members of the National Assembly and the Senate to try to push the project through now.

The two houses approved the reform last week, but not by the three-fifths margin required for constitutional changes.

Noting that his alternative was to call a referendum, Mr. Pompidou said: "We can wait. We can even afford to wait until the next presidential election since the proposed law will only be valid for those elected after 1976."

Mr. Pompidou had staked his personal authority on the proposal. His decision tonight to sidestep the issue averted a constitutional clash between president and parliament, but observers felt it could have weakened his standing as Gaullist leader.

Some Gaullist hard-liners teamed up with the Communist-Socialist opposition and the Center reformists to make sure the reform failed to win a three-fifths majority.

Now is not the time to call a referendum, Mr. Pompidou told his journalist interviewer Georges Siffert, because Frenchmen had already been called to vote this year in an assembly election.

He assured the country he had not urged the two-year out for personal reasons, with the idea of making it easier for himself to seek a second term.

His chief reason, he said, was to bring the president closer to the people by consulting them more frequently than once every seven years, as he said is now the case.

Cholera in Bahrain

BAHRAIN, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—Bahrain has informed the World Health Organization of an outbreak of cholera involving six cases, none of them fatal, health officials said today.

Cholera is a bacterial infection that causes severe diarrhea and dehydration. It is often spread through contaminated water or food.

The World Health Organization is a specialized agency of the United Nations that is concerned with international public health.

Bahrain is a small island country in the Persian Gulf. It has a population of about 200,000 people.

The outbreak of cholera in Bahrain is the first reported case in the country since 1967.

Health officials in Bahrain are working to contain the outbreak and prevent further cases.

They are advising the public to drink clean water and eat clean food.

They are also advising the public to wash their hands frequently with soap and water.

They are also advising the public to avoid contact with people who are sick.

They are also advising the public to avoid contact with animals that are sick.

They are also advising the public to avoid contact with insects that are sick.

They are also advising the public to avoid contact with birds that are sick.

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Sadat Asks Observers of U.S., Russia

Washington Bars Sending Any Forces

(Continued from Page 1)
The U. S. position when asked to comment on Mr. Sadat's request. Mr. Warren said that President Nixon had not received a message or a request from the Egyptian president.

In Moscow, there was no official reaction to Mr. Sadat's request.

But following the White House statement that the United States would not send troops to the Middle East, observers here said that the Kremlin would probably not take up the Egyptian offer alone.

Urgent Council Session
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 24 (Reuters).—The Security Council held an urgent session tonight at which Egypt appealed for U.S. and Soviet troops to enforce the cease-fire.

The council last night issued its second cease-fire call in less than 48 hours, reinforcing the cease-fire resolution adopted early Monday morning.

Yesterday's resolution also called for the deployment of UN truce observers between the Israeli and Egyptian forces.

Last night's council session lasted nearly five hours and was marked by angry Soviet-Chinese debate over which is the true friend of the Arabs, and by complaints from some countries that the Soviet Union and the United States were acting in haste without adequately consulting other delegations.

Sir Laurence McIntyre, of Australia, the council president, suspended the meeting for 25 minutes at one point when the Soviet, Chinese, Israeli and Saudi Arabian delegates all tried to speak at once.

The text of the U.S.-Soviet-sponsored resolution adopted yesterday by a 14-0 vote of the Security Council reads:

"The Security Council, referring to its Resolution 338 of 22 Oct., 1973:

1. Confirms its decision on an immediate cessation of all kinds of firing and of all military action and urges that the forces of the two sides be returned to the positions they occupied at the moment the cease-fire became effective;

2. Requests the secretary-general to take measures for immediate dispatch of United Nations observers to supervise the observance of the cease-fire between the forces of Israel and the Arab Republic of Egypt, using for this purpose the personnel of the United Nations now in the Middle East and first of all the personnel now in Cairo;

Seven Teams on Way
Seven teams of unarmed UN observers today were on their way to points near the Suez Canal to supervise the cease-fire. Assistant UN Secretary-General Brian Urquhart said. He added that immediate steps were being taken to increase the observer team by 43 officers, to a total of 260.

The observers are from 16 countries, including the United States and France, but from none of the other permanent member states of the Security Council. Mr. Urquhart said that there was no plan to broaden national representation.

"There is no agreed line on which the cease-fire is supposed to have taken place, for obvious reasons. What the observers have to do is get there and try to establish an agreed place in which the cease-fire actually exists," Mr. Urquhart said.



IN WAR'S WAKE—This photo, datelined somewhere in the front line, Egypt, Oct. 20 (no date), carried a caption saying: The sign of "Qantara Municipality" is the only thing left of a building after being occupied by Egyptian forces on the east bank of the Suez Canal. The Associated Press wirephoto was sent yesterday from Cairo.

Fighting at Suez; Calm on Syrian Front

Combat Marks 2d Attempt at Cease-Fire

(Continued from Page 1)
said supplies to the entire Egyptian force east of the canal "were never interrupted."

Egypt tonight called up militiamen to join the regular army in the fighting against Israel's "barbaric invasion" on the west bank of the Suez Canal, according to the Middle East News Agency.

"The participation of militia and popular army forces from all over the country in the honor of defending the homeland will increase the Egyptian numerical superiority, which Israel fears," the agency said.

A few hours before the Israeli communique reporting the Egyptian offensive, Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan told the state radio that the cease-fire was in effect "and working properly. I hope we have now reached the end of fighting."

Gen. Dayan said the area around the city of Suez was quiet and added that the Egyptian Army was incapable of fighting anyway.

The Israeli command claimed 15 Egyptian planes were downed in dogfights during the day. It said Israeli thrusts surrounded Suez and captured Adabiya, a port 11 miles farther south. That, a state radio broadcast said, left the Israelis surrounding at least 20,000 troops and 200 tanks of the Egyptian 3d Army.

Surrender With Honor
Gen. Herzog said the Egyptian force is "in a very serious position and has very little options before it." "The only thing I can see doing now is to surrender with honor."

Israel forces claim to hold at least 750 square miles of Egyptian land west of the waterway, with their spearhead 80 miles from Cairo and their southern drive cutting the Egyptian capital's routes to the cities of Suez and Ismailia.

Meanwhile, Israel lifted the blackout imposed on its cities since the start of the war.

Report on Port Said
In a pooled wire agency dispatch from Port Said, Egypt, on the northern end of the canal, the city's governor, Gen. Abdel Twab Hodeib, was quoted as saying that Israeli planes raided Port Said for 15 straight days, killing at least 200 civilians.

He said that raids on Saturday were "very heavy" and left more than 60 dead and 200 wounded. Last Monday, 140 planes took part in raids in which 47 civilians were killed and "up to 90" wounded.

Polish Party Told By Gierk That a Purge Is Planned

WARSAW, Oct. 24 (AP).—Communist party leader Edward Gierk warned Monday that he planned a purge among the party's 2.5 million members.

Addressing a large assembly of party activists in Warsaw, Mr. Gierk said he would conduct an exchange of membership cards between the Seventh Congress in 1976.

Such a step provides the leadership with an ideal opportunity to oust unwanted members whose cards come up for verification simply by not renewing them.

"A party member," Mr. Gierk said, "must have strong convictions and a hard stand toward enemies of socialism."

Mr. Gierk said he also planned to freeze food prices for the fourth straight year.

ed, according to Gen. Said Sabry, commander of the northern sector of the battle zone.

Newsmen who toured portions of the city by bus saw considerable damage to buildings, including the central commercial area and some apartment buildings. They also were shown where a bomb hit the outer wall of a building identified by a sign as the government hospital.

Some reports have indicated that the Port Said area has been off limits to all but official visitors because much military equipment from the Soviet Union is received there.

Gen. Hodeib said there were still some 10,000 civilians in Port

Guerrilla Attacks Reported
BEIRUT, Oct. 24.—Palestinian commando raids on Israel aggravated the relations between Lebanon and Israel today with a government spokesman here declaring that an Israeli assault across the border was expected.

Lebanese armed forces were on the alert as Lebanese-based Palestinian guerrillas continued to reject the UN cease-fire.

The guerrillas continued to lob mortar shells into Israeli settlements while Israel responded with continued shelling of Lebanese border villages.

Eban Says Israel Still Hopes Cease-Fire Will Take Hold

TEL AVIV, Oct. 24 (AP).—Israel "has not despaired" of the Middle East cease-fire despite flashes of continued fighting, Foreign Minister Abba Eban declared today. But he insisted that Israel would not agree to withdraw to its pre-1967 borders in the peace talks to follow the truce.

"The early history of the cease-fire has been an unhappy one; it hasn't taken hold," Mr. Eban said at a news conference as the wartime blackout was lifted in Israel. He blamed Egypt for violating the UN agreement, but said that most cease-fires require "a time lag. We have not reached the conclusion that the whole thing is over."

The foreign minister refused to disclose what compromises Israel would be prepared to offer in negotiations with the Arabs, but said, "We would put our heads in a noose" by agreeing to withdraw to the frontiers before the 1967 war.

Defensible Boundaries
What Mr. Eban called "the Day of Atonement War" had convinced Israel more than ever of the need for defensible boundaries, he said, echoing Premier Golda Meir's insistence on frontier changes.

Israel's pre-1967 boundaries put the Arab front lines "a few miles from our settlements," said Mr. Eban. If the Egyptian and Syrian onslaught 19 days ago had started from the old frontiers, Israel would have suffered "catastrophic consequences," he said.

Asked if Israel would return any of the 26,476 square miles of land captured in the 1967 war in the Sinai, Gaza, West Jordan and the Golan Heights, Mr. Eban gave an indirect reply. He said: "Cease-fire lines are cease-fire lines, not boundaries. We do not say that Israel's boundary begins near Ismailia. Boundaries will be worked out. Everything is to be negotiated—boundaries, because of power, security arrangements."

Mr. Eban disclosed that Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger offered an opportunity for talks between Israel and Egypt only two days before war broke out.

When he was in the United States last Oct. 4, he said, Mr. Kissinger asked him to return to America next month and extended the same invitation to Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed El-Zayyat, for an Arab-Israeli dialogue. Mr. Eban said he accepted.

"They had the opportunity to negotiate—they chose war," he said.

Israel was impressed and satisfied with U.S. policy, with the speed of the airlift and the

5 Die on Greek Ship
HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—At least five of the 42 crewmen of the 6,373-ton Greek freighter Eurymenes died after a fire forced them to abandon ship Sunday night in the Atlantic, about 350 miles southwest of here.

Mr. Walker pleaded for the public to start conserving.

"I would hope," he said, "that industrial and commercial users of energy would carefully examine any areas where they can make useful savings. I would ask domestic users to make all the

An Egyptian-Guided Tour Across the Suez Canal

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

QANTARA, Sinai Peninsula, Oct. 24.—It is one of the quirks of war that it is now easier to get to the Suez Canal than it has been for years.

The canal zone has been off-limits for foreigners since the 1967 six-day war, when Israeli forces ended up on the east bank of the 101-mile canal.

Now, because of the Egyptian surprise attack of three weeks ago, a goodly portion of the east bank of the canal is "liberated," exactly how much, and how much of the west bank is still held by the Israelis, is a somewhat confused question.

But the Egyptians have liberated enough of the northern sector to make it possible to bring correspondents on guided tours for the first time since 1967.

From Bus to Jeep
The tour switched from a bus to Soviet jeeps at a command post near the canal, and there it was evident how the canal area has changed.

During the "war of attrition," when gunfire riddled across the canal daily for almost two years, the Egyptians created a huge earth barrier in this sector, 30 feet into the air, a protection from artillery fire.

The jeeps threaded through a gap in the barrier to the canal and a pontoon bridge, one of several the Egyptians erected during their attack and managed to keep in operation despite air attacks.

The Egyptians credited the ability to keep the bridges in operation to new weapons, particularly missiles, some hand-held, which are effective against low-flying aircraft and are said to have inflicted severe losses on the Israelis in the first few days.

Afterwards, Israeli attempts to knock out the bridges were made from higher altitudes and were less effective.

Towers Are Gone
A canal-side road was gone, and so were the old navigating towers—victims of gunfire during the war of attrition.

Also gone were old road signs, including one which said in English, French and Arabic: "Please dim your lights for approaching ships" and was designed to help canal pilots pursue tricky navigation patterns at night.

The pontoon bridge, complete with bright orange life preservers hanging from the sides, was temporarily out of action. It appeared that the Egyptians were putting in extra pontoons to increase its load capacity.

Farther north, we boarded Egyptian Army inflatable boats, and paddled across to Qantara East.

On both sides of the canal, Qantara is a shambles. Most of the houses are uninhabitable, with fallen roofs and bullet and shell holes in the walls. There was a difference—Hebrew signs were painted on walls on the east side.

Mosque Is Damaged
An official guide pointed to a damaged mosque and a damaged Coptic church, and he blamed the Israelis for the damage. The Bar Lev line ran along the east bank here, and now it is a shambles. A huge concrete blockhouse tilts crazily over the canal bank toward the water.

The main position was an underground bunker, protected by a roof of rails lifted from an old railroad line to El Arish which runs through Qantara. These were blown into a surrealistic pattern of twisted metal, reaching up into the blue sky from the sand.

"I could have held this position for a year against anyone," boasted

To 'Liberated' Area on East Bank

An Egyptian-Guided Tour Across the Suez Canal

ed an Egyptian major. Outside the bunker stood a few charred wrecks of Israeli Centurion and Patton tanks.

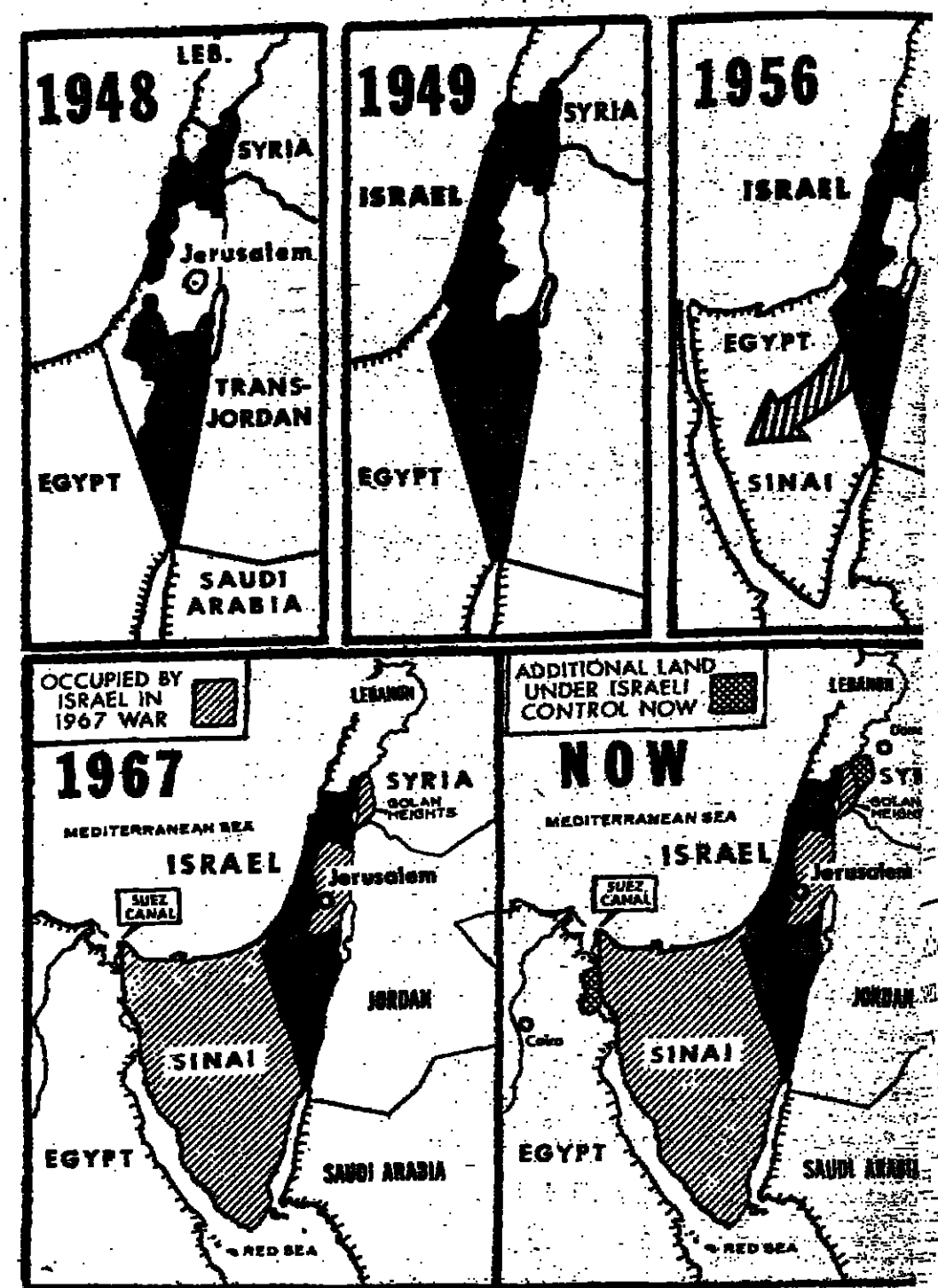
At the command post, the brigadier in charge of the sector said that 3 to 5 kilometers sep-

arated his forces from the enemy, and that the Egyptians had penetrated 18 to 20 kilometers into the Sinai here.

He praised the hand-held Soviet anti-tank weapons, which he said broke the back of enemy counter-

attacks in this sector. In the Israeli penetrations, the west bank were of little significance. "From the point of view, the canal is our hands," he said.

(Los Angeles Times)



UPI newsmaps showing Israel's borders which have altered significantly since the nation in 1948. Maps labeled 1948, 1956, 1967 and Now show territorial acquisitions and lands occupied as the result of wars in the years indicated.

More Egyptian Prisoners Than Observers

With the Israeli Army—West of the Canal

By Hugh Mulligan

WITH ISRAELI TROOPS IN EGYPT, Oct. 24 (AP).—The Israeli half-track carrying four dust-reddened correspondents crossed the Suez Canal late in the afternoon and bounced over the twisted railroad tracks of the main line to Cairo.

"Who are they?" asked a tank driver, unaccustomed to seeing tourists in civilian clothes and old English helmets hurrying past his defense perimeter.

"They are Egyptian prisoners," answered the radio man in the unassailable consultant's voice that is the hallmark of every Israeli soldier.

These days on the west bank of the Suez Canal, in Egypt proper, Egyptian prisoners are far more common than foreign correspondents.

"I don't feel like I'm in Africa, but it's better than Sinai," observed one half-track commander, looking off at the palm groves and spinach fields lining the narrow road along the Great Bitter Lake.

"Wait till you see the pyramids," urged Abba, the machine-gunner, as the dust churned up by our tracks enveloped a shell-pocked road marker that reads: "Ismailia 24 Km" on one side and "Suez 69 Km" on the other.

Off in the distance the canal bank city of Ismailia was marked by a solid curtain of white smoke from constant Israeli aerial bombardment from both sides of the canal.

Hitting Back
But on the road just ahead, the Egyptians were hitting back. At the crossroads a truck was on fire. It began shooting off sparks, then there was an enormous rumble and a long funnel of smoke.

"Ammo," said our driver, accelerating to the right down a dirt road that left the oasis of green fields and became almost indistinguishable from the yellow wind-blown desert.

We pulled into an elaborate underground bunker complex of concrete and sand that a week ago had been an Egyptian observation post along the canal, but now was temporary forward headquarters of an Israeli tank unit.

Four Egyptian prisoners in blood-stained fatigues sat in the shade of a sand dune. They shook their heads when asked to be run away but there was no place to run.

Farouk, who spoke some English, said he was a clerk at a missile site and had been left behind when his unit pulled back. Bleeding from the thigh and his left side, he had spent the night with two dead companions and had not eaten in two days. But he declined the water and beef goulash offered him by an Israeli sergeant because it was the Muslim fast of Ramadan and the Koran forbids food until sunset.

The sergeant dressed his wound with one of the bandages issued to each correspondent for the canal crossing.

The day before, this same unit had captured three Egyptian pilots who had parachuted into their positions.

"You should have been here yesterday. It was like the Battle of Britain. We saw seven planes shot down and the sky above was full of the trail marks of dog-fights," one corporal said.

Cease-Fire News
Word of a cease-fire had just come over the radio and the men were jubilant but cautious.

"We are civilians; we have to get back to our jobs or there will be no country to return to," said

a corporal who in a way with four other of the same unit in the conditions unit of the post office.

One sergeant, born on the day of the independence war, managed to contact his hospital and learned that he had given birth to their son on the day he crossed into the West Bank. They had months ago decided one name, but now his wife had named another—Moses.

Apparently Radio Cairo, confident about the Israeli on the west bank of the canal, the many of the prisoners had come out to welcome us at what they thought Egyptian tank columns.

At the place for the camp, word of the cease-fire prompted the tank unit commander to break out his can of caviar and bottles of wine he had been saving for his purpose.

"Peace," he toasted, with vodka bottle with fingers and made a toast. He was glancing blow of a shell blown the hatch cover of his tank.

But there was no peace. An hour after the cease-fire was to have gone into effect, the sky up and down the canal was lit with the fire of the Egyptian tank units.

Even the desert dogs, usually around the garbage pits, had in flight behind the dog.

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Suez Canal House Signals Cited

Richardson Is Said to Believe Nixon Wanted Probe Curbed

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (UPI).—Richardson, who was close to former Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson, said that he believed earlier that the White House was going to get him to curtail a special investigation conducted by special prosecutor Archibald Cox, whom President Nixon had fired Saturday.

Richardson Jokes About Joblessness

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al of Mitchell, ns Postponed til January 7

YORK, Oct. 24 (UPI).—The trial of John N. Mitchell, co-defendant in the Watergate case, was postponed until Jan. 7 because of problems relating to a House tape recording.

end of Agnew Signs From 2 leral Posts

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Navy's Mascot Dies

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 24 (AP).—The white cat, who was the mascot of the U.S. Naval Academy, died early today of an intestinal disorder.

For Sale: 8 appartments on Avenue Raphaël, the most beautiful avenue in Paris.

Groupe Pierre Baton. Poi. 55.55.



EXPLAINING NIXON—Three of the President's top advisers briefing newsmen at the White House Tuesday night on his decision to turn over the Watergate tape recordings to a federal judge. From left, press secretary Ronald Ziegler, legal adviser Charles Alan Wright and Gen. Alexander M. Haig, the presidential chief of staff.

Others Optimistic After Reversal on Tapes

Some Leaders See Nixon Still in Trouble

(Continued from Page 1)

The damage and restore confidence in government.

Rep. Harold D. Donahue, D., Mass., a member of the Judiciary Committee, said that despite Mr. Nixon's action, "the crisis in national confidence . . . leaves

the Congress no choice other than to immediately inquire into the existence of sufficient grounds for presidential impeachment."

Tapes Sought by Cox

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (NYT).—Following is the list of the nine tape-recorded conversations which former special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox requested of J. Fred Buzhardt, presidential counsel dealing with Watergate, on July 22, and which Mr. Cox said had been "carefully selected as those which offer evidence in our possession identifies as most material to the investigation, to wit:

1. Meeting of June 20, 1972, in the President's Executive Office Building between the President and John D. Ehrlichman and H.R. Haldeman from 10:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. (time approximate).
2. Telephone conversation of June 20, 1972, between the President and John N. Mitchell from 6:08 to 6:12 p.m.
3. Meeting of June 30, 1972, in the President's EOB office between the President and Messrs. Haldeman and Mitchell from 12:55 to 2:10 p.m.
4. Meeting of Sept. 15, 1972, in the President's Oval Office between the President and John W. Dean 3d from 5:15 to 6:17 p.m. Mr. Haldeman joined this meeting at 5:27 p.m.
5. Meeting of March 13, 1973, in the President's Oval Office between the President and Dean from 12:43 to 2 p.m. Mr. Haldeman was present from 12:43 to 12:55 p.m.
6. Meeting of March 21, 1973, in the President's Oval Office between the President and Dean and Mr. Haldeman from 10:12 to 11:55 a.m.
7. Meeting of March 22, 1973, in the President's EOB office between the President and Dean from 1:57 to 3:43 p.m. Mr. Ehrlichman joined this meeting at 2 p.m. and Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Mitchell joined at 3:01 p.m.
8. Meeting of April 15, in the President's EOB office between the President and Dean from 9:17 to 10:12 p.m.

Nixon Cancels Speech, Plans TV News Conference Tonight

(Continued from Page 1)

impeachment drive appears to have been removed.

Sen. Howard Baker, R., Tenn., vice-chairman of the Senate Watergate committee, urged President Nixon to turn over to the panel the Watergate-related tapes and documents it is seeking.

A compromise announced last Friday by Mr. Nixon, under which written accounts of the tapes would be verified by Sen. John Stennis, D., Miss., and then turned over to the courts and to the committee, was deemed an operative agreement when the President agreed to give the tapes themselves to the courts.

This compromise included an order to Mr. Cox to cease further litigation to get the tapes. He refused the order and was fired as a result.

Sen. Baker said the committee could "choose either to continue litigation or to try to work out some other arrangement to get the tapes!" and added, "I very much hope he will be able to work something out."

Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D., N.C., chairman of the Watergate panel, declared that he had been promised a full transcript of the tapes. The White House said it would turn over only an edited version.

Today, Sen. Ervin sent a telegram to the President demanding "a verbatim copy of the exact words as recorded on the tapes."

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., told newsmen after a two-hour closed-door session of the Senate Judiciary Committee that Mr. Cox would be the first witness. Later it was learned that former Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson and former Deputy Attorney General William D. Ruckelshaus would also testify before the panel.

The committee reportedly blocked moves by Sen. Kennedy and others to have the hearings start this afternoon and to take immediate action on a resolution calling for the reinstatement of Mr. Cox and the restoration of the special Watergate prosecutor's office, which Mr. Nixon abolished.

However, another committee member, Sen. Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., Md., said that the panel was "unanimous on the need for a new special prosecutor" and Sen. Roman Hruska, R., Neb., said the sentiment for a prosecutor was "overwhelming."

N.J. Man Starts Bell-Tower Fast Against Nixon

SOUTH DENNIS, N.J., Oct. 24 (UPI).—When special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox was fired Saturday, Glenn Avery went to the bell tower above his health food store in South Dennis and said he will not come down until President Nixon is impeached.

"It was the last straw," Mr. Avery said from his perch, referring to the dismissal. "Maybe my protest will help people see the importance of getting Nixon out of office. I don't want to see Nixon running the country."

UAW Threatens Ford With Strike on Friday

DETROIT, Oct. 24 (AP).—The United Auto Workers Union said Monday it will strike Ford Motor Co. plants Friday if no agreement is achieved on a three-year contract.

The UAW made the same threat at Chrysler on Sept. 14, where such issues as voluntary overtime and a new pension plan were settled after 117,000 workers walked off their jobs.

Concerns U.S. Decision on Florida Bank

FBI Asked to Probe Missing File on Rebozo

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (WP).—The Federal Home Loan Bank Board has asked the FBI to investigate the disappearance of a confidential file on a new Florida savings-and-loan firm operated by associates of C. G. (Bebe) Rebozo, a close friend of President Nixon.

The missing file, according to board officials, contains a "digest and memoranda" that may show why the board overrode the recommendation of its own investigator and granted insurance to the savings-and-loan association in Key Biscayne. The association will be operated on space leased from Mr. Rebozo in the building of his Key Biscayne Bank and Trust Co.

Last summer the U.S. controller of the currency barred a rival group from launching a bank on Key Biscayne, citing the inability of the island to support a second bank. Less than a month later the Federal Home Loan Bank Board approved a grant of insurance for a savings-and-loan association whose applicants used many of the same arguments that had been rejected in the case of the rival banking group.

Unlike the unsuccessful group, the savings-and-loan association has ties to Mr. Rebozo. Two of its directors are also directors of the Rebozo bank.

The apparent theft of the confidential file at the Federal Home Loan Bank Board was discovered on Tuesday. The file had been aired on a Columbia Broadcasting System program.

Letter to Kelley

Joseph R. Reppert, the board's information director, yesterday minimized the importance of the loss of the file. "There is nothing in it we cannot replace," he said. But the board's chairman, Thomas S. Boman, had been concerned enough last Wednesday about the purported theft to write a letter to FBI Director Clarence Kelley in which he said that the board had become "newly conscious of what had been a low-key problem of confidential information being made available to others through unauthorized means. In particular, the contents of a sensitive file, with which the media is currently concerned, unaccountably disappeared."

California Gov. Ronald Reagan said, "Yesterday, I urged that all of us should be patient. I think this action justifies our continued patience and confidence."

Democratic national chairman Robert S. Strauss said, "I don't know who's running the country or how it's being run, I'm glad to have the tapes, but I don't think the tapes were the real issue."

A Republican campaign consultant said, "I've never heard such strong negative comments about a President as we were picking up over the weekend. They were almost vicious. He was just being overwhelmed."

Another Republican opinion analyst said, "The independent voter won't buy this and he's right. If we are not careful, the independents will decide that Republicans have forfeited their right to govern, and then everything is down the drain."

Mr. Hart, the Democratic pollster, said, "I've never seen such low ratings as the President is drawing. They're lower than [John] Lindsay's at his worst point in New York. I think there's nothing left to resurrect."

The offices of such conservative senators as Mr. Goldwater and James L. Buckley reported that "nearly all" their wires were calling for impeachment.

In an early morning appearance on the "Today" show yesterday, Charles Alan Wright, the head of the White House legal staff on Watergate, conceded that the political cost of firing Mr. Cox was "hideous." However, he reiterated the President's insistence that he would not go beyond his "compromise offer" on the tapes. But by midday Mr. Wright was in Judge John Sirica's court, conceding the issue.

Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., the White House chief of staff, said the "whole milieu of national concern" had caused the President to change his mind.

During a White House press briefing, Mr. Haig said that there were two basic reasons that the President decided to give up the tapes.

He said that on the domestic front, the issue "had progressively begun to polarize our body politic" and that the polarization was getting worse. In addition, there was the possibility of an impeachment move that could have given the presidency to "a party which did not win November's election."

It was an unusual appearance for Gen. Haig, who had not previously held a news conference. Asked if he had ordered the Federal Bureau of Investigation to seal off the offices of Mr. Cox after his public dismissal Saturday night, he said:

"Guilty! I did order the FBI to do that. We had reports that members of the staff were leaving rapidly with huge bundles under their arms. He said he acted to preserve the files of this office."

U.S. Senators to Quit Ankara NATO Talks

ANKARA, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—The six U.S. senators attending the North Atlantic assembly meeting here will quit their stay to attend next Monday's Washington debate on the Watergate affair, the head of the U.S. delegation announced today.

Sen. John J. Sparkman, D., Ala., said that he and his five colleagues would return home Sunday instead of next Wednesday.

Twelve members of the House of Representatives returned home Monday without taking part in the assembly-NATO's unofficial parliamentary body—in order to participate in the Watergate debate.

board later approved the application for insurance because economic data submitted by the association had showed a "very high per capita income and a good market for savings dollars." Similar arguments had failed to win a bank charter for the group seeking to compete with Mr. Rebozo's bank.

The savings-and-loan association, unlike the bank, is chartered by the State of Florida. However, federal insurance was considered important to its economic success.

Mr. Rebozo has been one of President Nixon's closest friends for many years. Mr. Nixon was the first depositor in the Key Biscayne bank and wielded the shovel at its groundbreaking in 1964.

Nixon Vetoes War Power Bill, Calling It 'Unconstitutional'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP).—President Nixon today vetoed the war powers bill, saying it was unconstitutional and "would seriously undermine the nation's ability to act decisively and convincingly in times of international crisis."

The measure would have barred the President from committing U.S. forces to combat for more than 60 days without specific approval from Congress.

Casting his ninth veto of the year, Mr. Nixon said he would "welcome the establishment of a nonpartisan commission on the constitutional roles of the Congress and the President in the conduct of foreign affairs."

Yesterday, the President vetoed the U.S. Information Agency's appropriations bill on grounds that it contained "an unconstitutional attempt" by Congress to undermine his authority to withhold confidential information on foreign affairs.

In a statement sending the \$218.7-million measure back to Capitol Hill, Mr. Nixon said that his veto was necessary to protect the division of powers and uphold the doctrine of executive privilege.

The legislation would have allowed a cut of funds if the agency refused written demands by the House or Senate Foreign Relations Committees for information that the President termed "confidential internal information."

The USIA, which is the government's overseas propaganda agency, often receives documents and working papers from foreign policy agencies, and Mr. Nixon contended in his veto message that the failure of Congress to accept the confidentiality of such papers would prevent a free exchange of views between executive departments.

Public Interest

The President said that the Justice Department had advised him that the veto was an unconstitutional attempt on the part of Congress to undermine the President's constitutional responsibility to withhold the disclosure of information when, in his judgment, such a disclosure would be contrary to the public interest.

"From George Washington on, my predecessors have defended this presidential responsibility," Mr. Nixon said. "I intend to do no less."

If he failed to veto the legislation, Mr. Nixon said, "the door would be open to even more serious encroachments on the constitutional system." He noted that similar provisions are included in two other bills now before Congress authorizing foreign economic and military aid, implying that these measures also faced the threat of a veto.

"The issue at stake is simple," Mr. Nixon said. "It involves far more than the confidential documents of the USIA or our other foreign affairs and national security agencies."

"Rather, it involves the preservation of the basic ability of the executive branch to continue to function and perform the responsibilities assigned to it by the Constitution."

Indicted by U.S.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP).—Rep. Frank Brasco, D., N.Y., was indicted yesterday on federal charges of conspiring to arrange \$3 million in mail-hauling contracts for a government-describer mobster in return for \$27,500 in cash payoffs.

Indicted with the 41-year-old Brooklyn congressman was his uncle, Joseph Brasco, 72. Rep. Brasco, a member of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, denied any wrongdoing. He said he had been questioned by the FBI in 1970. The indictment covered 1967 and 1968.

The Brascos were alleged to have worked through a Post Office Department executive to obtain mail hauling contracts for John "Gentleman John" Masella, once described by the government as "a prime example of a Mafia figure operating illegitimately in legitimate channels."

Rejection at First

Despite Mr. Branham's favorable report, the application for insurance was rejected on March 6 on grounds that the Key Biscayne economy could not support a savings-and-loan association. On April 2, Mr. Rebozo's attorney, Thomas Wakefield—one of the directors of the proposed association—applied for reconsideration.

This application also was rejected promptly by the regional office of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. However, the request for reconsideration was approved on July 18, six weeks after two Nixon appointees were named to the board.

Mr. Reppert said that the

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The Great Reversal

On Saturday it seemed for a time that President Nixon had satisfied the Senate's demand for access to the White House tapes, while in effect defying the courts on the same issue. On Tuesday Mr. Nixon complied with the court order—and revoked his offer to the Senate.

In between, Mr. Nixon had wrought havoc in the Justice Department and stirred up such public concern as is unequalled in all of the Watergate mess—and finds few parallels in the country's history. And in the wake of the shattering weekend and its unexpected conclusion, there is great relief and much confusion.

There are those who believe the crisis was contrived for the purpose of ousting Archibald Cox as special prosecutor. If so, it was a very costly essay in Machiavellianism, and one that is not likely to produce the results supposedly intended—that is, to pervert the Watergate investigations by the Justice Department to the uses of the White House. A simpler and more plausible explanation is the one given publicly by the President's aides—that the whole thing was a huge miscalculation of public reaction.

In any case, the immediate effects of the President's decision to turn the tapes over to Judge Sirica in the manner proposed by the judge and the Appeals Court are predominantly good. The relationship between the courts and the presidency—since it involves

the status of the President under law—is far more delicate than that between the President and the legislature. That has always been a quasi-adversary association, with negotiation and compromise as the rule, rather than the exception. And Congress has its own weapons in such a situation, while the courts are dependent on other agencies, executive or legislative, to enforce their orders.

This does not mean that, in the heated atmosphere created by Mr. Nixon's lost weekend, it will be easy to resolve the many remaining differences and clarify the obscurities that still exist over the Watergate inquiries. The tragedy is that most of these need not have arisen had the President sought a genuine settlement of his difficulties with the legislative and judicial branches, instead of presenting what he considered a generous offer and firing those officials who disagreed.

Had a genuine compromise been sought, the effect would have been less damaging to Mr. Nixon's principle of presidential confidentiality, and the further progress of the Watergate investigations would not have been conducted in the ashes and rubble of the "firestorm" that swept the country before Mr. Nixon's great reversal. At best, it can now be assumed that, for the moment, the worst has been averted, and the separation of powers within the government is not a catastrophic division.

U.S. Wage-Price Controls

The temptation to abandon wage and price controls is apparently growing. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the National Association of Manufacturers published an open letter to President Nixon last week, calling for an immediate and complete end to the controls. They were responding to the recent suggestions from the administration that it would prefer to retreat gradually from controls by dropping one sector of the economy at a time. The chamber and the NAM agree with the AFL-CIO in their hostility to the controls and their eagerness to be done with them.

The latest statistics on the growth of the American economy will doubtless encourage the movement to drop the controls. In the first quarter of this year the rate of growth was much too high, and in the second quarter it was much too low. But in the three months from July through September it was 3.5 percent, a very welcome figure that implies enough expansion to create new jobs but not enough to feed the inflation. Since the economy is now moving at just the right speed, the argument goes, why hobble commerce and labor with artificial restraints?

A sudden end of controls now would only promise a repetition of the exceedingly expensive mistake that was made last January, when the relatively tight restrictions of Phase-2 were relaxed. Some companies raised prices because their costs were going up. But a lot of companies raised prices because they were afraid they might not get another chance. The more prices rose, the more businessmen began to fear another freeze. The more they feared another freeze, the more they hurried to beat it. The phenomenon is known as anticipatory pricing. The result was to force the administration into its second price freeze last June.

The controls have not generally damaged business profits or investment. Corporate profits after taxes, at mid-year, were run-

ning about one-third higher than a year earlier. Expenditure on plant and equipment is currently up about 15 percent over last year. While the controls have proved an irritant to many companies and worse to a few, it is also true that American business as a whole has reached a point of very substantial prosperity.

Wages are a more troubling question. The buying power of the average American worker has indeed been eroded over the past year. But it is highly doubtful that an end to controls, and another sudden sprint in the long race between wages and prices, would help most working people. The decline in real wages, like the rise in prices, has a lot to do with the international economy. The artificially high value of the dollar, up to 1971, represented an international subsidy to the American standard of living. Devaluation has removed that subsidy. Americans are feeling it much more sharply than most economists expected two years ago.

Since controls have not been able to do everything that the administration and the United States hoped originally, there is now a tendency to disparage them and suggest that they are good for nothing at all. In fact, they serve some very important public purposes, for they slow down the rate at which prices rise and prevent sellers from exploiting the temporary shortages that are now part of U.S. lives.

The administration is eventually going to have to reduce its present controls. They are too rigid to be durable. But it needs to move slowly, releasing one sector at a time, relaxing one rule at a time. Relaxation always needs to be reversible, with controls rapidly reimposed when companies or unions misbehave. We have already had one very painful example this year of the reaction of prices to a sudden lifting of controls. One example is enough.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Pablo Casals

In his incredibly long and productive life, Pablo Casals stood for many things. He was more than a musician.

Like Arturo Toscanini he took a strong stand against what he considered to be social and political injustice. He left his native Spain when the Franco government imposed its dictatorship, and he never played there again. For many years he would not play in the United States because it had recognized the Franco regime. Casals stood for the spirit of the individual, in his life as well as in his music.

But in years to come, when his political viewpoints may have been forgotten, Pablo Casals will still live as the greatest cellist of his period. It was Casals whose innovations in bowing and fingering created the modern style of cello playing. It was Casals who could draw from his instrument the largest, most beautiful, most accurate tone of any cellist. It was Casals who, in the days when the solo cello was regarded as little more than a salon instrument, restored to

the repertoire the Bach suites, the concertos by Haydn, Schumann, Dvorak, the Beethoven sonatas.

These he played inimitably, with his grand and soaring line, his infinite subtlety and nuance. As conductor and teacher he was nearly as important. And as a sheer musical inspiration he was loved and honored. This man—who had played before Queen Victoria!—was eternally young, ardent and questing. He remained in love with music and he communicated that love. Even the often cynical musicians of today's younger generation came under his spell. From him they learned what dedication to music meant; and from him they learned that music was far, far more than a mere set of black symbols on a white page.

To Casals music was something spiritual; he always was more concerned with its meaning than with its technique. He spent his long life (he was 96) trying to probe that meaning, and he came as close to it as anybody else.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

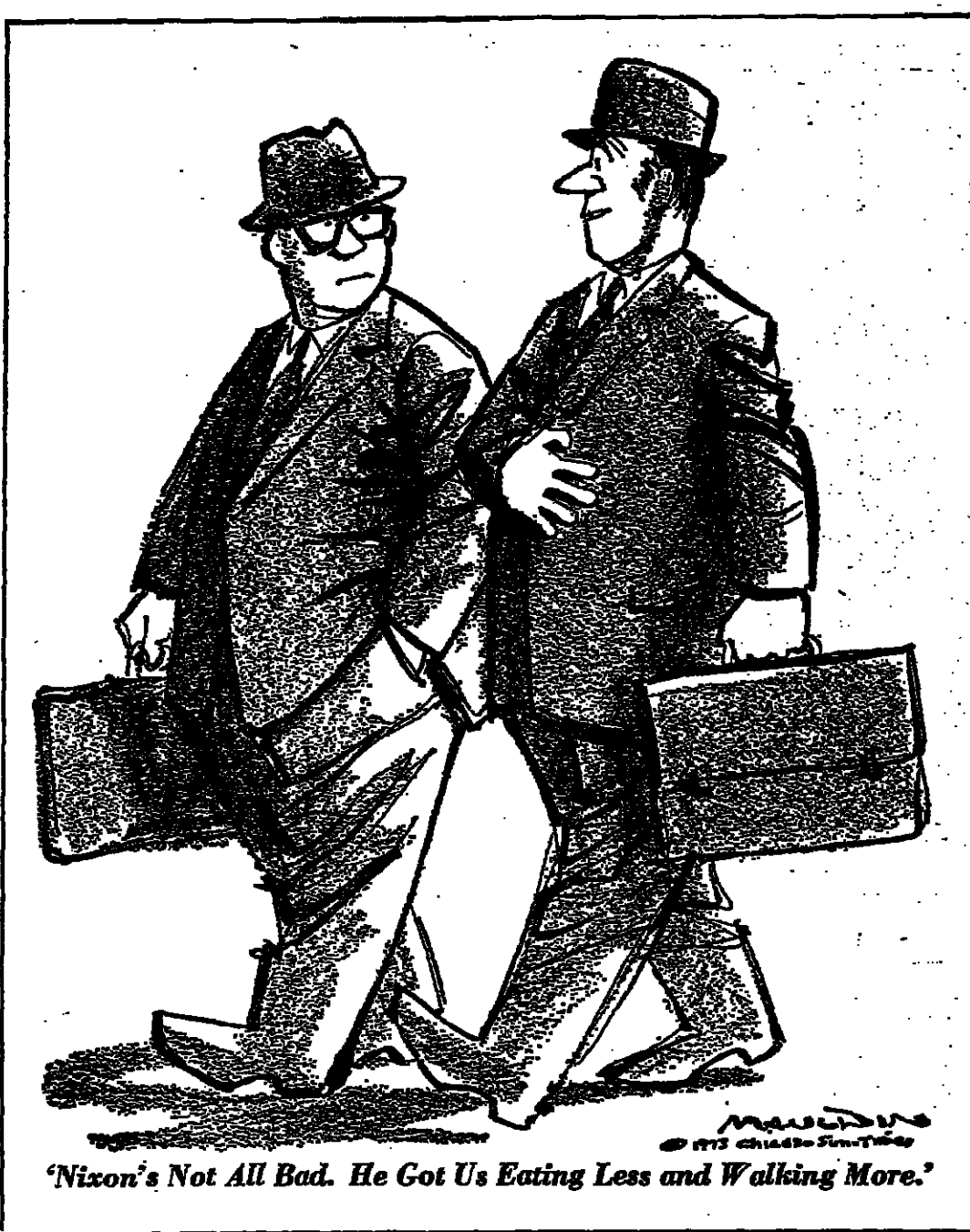
October 25, 1898.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The German Empress was much struck with the simplicity that reigned in the harem on the occasion of her visit after the diplomatic dinner on Friday. None of the usual appearances of an Oriental harem were in evidence, and she was received by the Sultan's mother, and she was received by the Sultan's mother, and she was received by the Sultan's mother. Everything was evidently prepared in distinct contradiction to the usual accounts of the imperial harem.

Fifty Years Ago

October 25, 1923.

PARIS.—Among the latest attractions now holding Parisian audiences spellbound are "Oliver Twist" starring Jackie Coogan and a Robin Hood film, which is enjoying a tremendous success on the boulevards and presents the over-popular Douglas Fairbanks in a gaudy new role, thus satisfying his universal legion of admirers. Every movie house on the boulevards is doing a roaring business, as attest the long lines.



Nixon's Deceptive Compromise

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The one thing you have to say for Richard Nixon is that he knows when he is licked. Almost everything he has done since he took office has been a compromise with Moscow, with the Supreme Court, with the Congress, with the public, with the press, with the courts, with the courts, with the courts.

It was a clever move. He has retreated from one mess to another, but he has gained time. It will take weeks to get the tapes down on paper and to get a new team to take over the prosecution at the Justice Department, but meanwhile, he has got rid of Archibald Cox, the "independent" prosecutor, which was probably his objective, and he has postponed—though he has not avoided—a critical battle with both the courts and the Congress.

The President was in terrible trouble before he switched and agreed to let the tapes go to the courts. He judged Archibald Cox well enough. He gave Cox a dishonorable order he knew Cox would not accept, and he was right. So Cox, for the moment, is going home.

Kissinger's Appeal

But the President misjudged Attorney General Richardson, and Deputy Attorney General Ruckelshaus. He appealed to Richardson to concentrate on the Middle East crisis, and stay on even if Cox disappeared. He even had Richardson's old friend Henry Kissinger appeal to Richardson to stress the foreign crisis and avoid a resignation, but Richardson didn't agree.

The White House didn't even give Richardson time to respond to the President's order to fire Special Prosecutor Cox. Gen. Alexander Haig called Richardson at seven o'clock last Saturday night and told him the President was sending him a message, which seemed to call for an answer from Richardson, but while the Attorney General was trying to draft a reply, the White House put out its announcement that Cox was fired.

Then the White House turned to Ruckelshaus to fire Cox, and Haig not only told him this was an order from "the commander in chief" but appealed to him on patriotic grounds to carry out the order. Ruckelshaus, according to his associates, replied that patriotism was not the same as obedience, that in his mind it was sometimes the opposite, and that he would not comply. So he was fired.

Meanwhile, Richardson appealed to the President's aides and lawyers to consider what the President would be in Congress and in the country if they fired Cox for carrying out the independent prosecution he was promised by the President and the Attorney General, but his appeals were rejected, even after he implied that he would have to resign if they insisted.

Critical Days

It is interesting and significant that during those critical five days when Richardson was negotiating with the White House staff, and warning them not to fire Cox or force his own resignation, the President never discussed the problem personally with his own Attorney General, until the very end when it was clear that the President was determined to get rid of Cox. Only then, when Richardson said he would resign if Cox was fired, did the President agree to see him, and even

then, he let him go and later ordered him to dismiss Cox.

It was a typical, bold, and desperate Nixon play, but this time it didn't work. Public reaction went against the President. Cox, Richardson and Ruckelshaus went on television and stated their arguments, all of them, and particularly Richardson, with devastating effect.

Accordingly, the President was confronted with precisely the power struggle he had sought to avoid. The Congress was moving toward impeachment proceedings in the House. The unions were demanding his dismissal from the presidency. More important, the old Republican establishment, led by the leaders of the bar, were denouncing the dismissal of Cox and the resignation of Richardson, and the indications were that Judge Sirica was going to hold the President in contempt of court.

Facing all this, and the prospect that the controversy would go back into the streets if he defied the courts and the Congress,

the President agreed to hand over the tapes. This will avoid the clash for a time but not for long. For once he has admitted the tapes to evidence in the courts, it will be hard for him to exclude other relevant documents, or to argue against another special prosecutor. He has got rid of Cox for the moment, but not of prosecution. He has saved his skin, but not his honor.

Ironically, he chose to challenge in this latest of his political crises three men—Cox, Richardson and Ruckelshaus—who had become the most attractive and articulate symbols of objectivity and probity in his administration. And in the process, he lost all three.

This has shocked Washington more than anything since the Watergate burglary, and while he now has time to try to sort things out, he has affirmed his own most loyal supporters and even his own cabinet, and raised the most serious questions about his moral authority to govern the next three years.

Farewell to Agnew

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—The fault was substantially Agnew's. But the consequences of his weaknesses are substantially those of the American people. We go to such lengths to identify positions with people that we find it hard to detach these positions from these people when it becomes convenient to do so.

So comprehensively did Agnew emerge on the political scene as the incarnation of law, order, probity, and inflexible ethics, that now that he has fallen, we are made to feel that the case for law, order, probity, and inflexible ethics has somehow fallen too: that ethics is dead, subject to bribe and delinquency. This tendency to anthropomorphize our ideals is an American habit that can get us, indeed has just now gotten us, into deep trouble.

The conservative community was outraged when, 20 years ago, Dean Acheson said following the conviction of Alger Hiss that he would not turn his back on Alger Hiss. It was felt then that Acheson was not saying merely that he would stand by—in his hour of need—an old friend, even one who had lied and fled, and who had worked for a foreign dictator, and who had attempted (indeed still does) to bring down an innocent man in order to save his own skin—Acheson was saying not merely that he would stand by that man, but that, in effect, he doubted the processes of justice that found that man guilty. That was why we were outraged.

Plausibility

And we have a right to be outraged against those who, for old times' sake, and in veneration of their ideals as so trenchantly defended by Vice-President Agnew, will say now: "I'm standing behind Agnew"—"Agnew was framed." Mr. Agnew, reaching for self-justification, was no more plausible than Alger Hiss. He lost his plausibility after looking the ladies of California in the eye and telling them that he would not resign under any circumstances, only to do so a fortnight later.

pleading guilty to one felony, and acquiescing in the publication of a dossier of data about his activities which, if it is a tissue of lies, permits us to believe that the Justice Department and the FBI and the Judiciary conspired together to frame Alger Hiss.

I do not see that it is a part of the conservative creed to argue that no one who believes in our creed can succumb to temptation. Rather our political creed is substantially built upon the need to advertise the lure of temptation: government, we believe, is presumptively guilty of self-enrichment at the expense of the people's liberty, and although the definition of a crime is often capricious, and can even be a reflection of idiosyncratic cultural traditions, making it for instance perfectly okay to promise to make someone a judge when you come to power, or even a vice-president, it is in fact wrong for money to pass hands.

What we cannot tolerate, in politics, is precisely what is required in law: a consideration of the motives of the man. Mr. Agnew knew all this, and it really would not affect one's judgment of what he did if he could prove that while governor he had awarded the contract to paint the ceiling of the State Capitol to Michelangelo. He looked us all in the eye and said he was not guilty, had done nothing wrong, was being persecuted by the Justice Department, would not resign; and we believed him.

I think it right that we should have believed him. But I think it wrong that because we have over several years now treated Mr. Agnew and the ideas Mr. Agnew is associated with as inseparable, that we should, in order to attempt to salvage those ideas, attempt to salvage Mr. Agnew. The temptation—our temptation—is, really, to salvage our own pride. The temptation is to say, as so many said to themselves about Alger Hiss: "The man I trust is therefore trustworthy."

It is the highest tribute to Mr. Agnew to take his ideas so

U.S. and Big Business

Through Russian Eye

THIS FALL, an American publisher brought out an English edition of "Through Russian Eyes: President Kennedy's 1,036 days" book by Anatoly Gromyko, son of Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet

diplomat, and the new minister-counselor of the Soviet Embassy in Washington. The book caused a minor storm.

Gromyko wrote an interpretation of American politics colored by Marxist-Leninist ideology. He finds America a belligerent power, threatening war against the Soviet Union, which invariably pursues a peace-loving policy. His America is ruled by groups of "monopoly capitalists"—the Cleveland group, the Chicago group, the Wall Street group and so on.

Prof. Hans J. Morgenthau called the book "a frightening perspective... a compendium of every nonsense ever uttered by Soviet propaganda about the United States." Because Gromyko was an important figure in the Soviet Academy of Sciences' U.S.A. Institute, Morgenthau wrote, his views could not be dismissed. They indicate that the Soviet Union misunderstands America utterly, and for Moscow cannot be a reliable partner in détente, Morgenthau concluded.

Writing in The Washington Post, Stephen S. Rosenfeld, a

curator, "It is not so much Gromyko's judgments which are

distasteful, that give one pause," Rosenfeld wrote, "but the blinding

Marxist method and texture of his thought."

These criticisms stung at the U.S.A. Institute in Moscow, where Gromyko worked before taking up his diplomatic assignment in Washington this fall. Georgi A. Arbatov, the powerful director of the institute, who has worked closely with Leonid I. Brezhnev, agreed to discuss Gromyko's book in a recent interview with Robert G. Kaiser, Moscow correspondent of The Washington Post. This is a report on that interview.

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW.—"Morgenthau and Rosenfeld really felt very offended that we consider the ruling class in the United States to be composed of what we call monopoly capitalists—big business," Arbatov said. "This is not an invention by Gromyko. It was put first by Lenin."

"And I think more and more Americans are coming to see it in a similar way—not perhaps in the same terms, but they see that the important power in America is held by big business. Many Americans who were never Marxists or Communists have been coming to this point of view."

"So the fact that the United States is a capitalist country is nothing new. In fact, we have a rather sophisticated theory (about American society)...

If you dig into our theory you will find in it both the basis [of American society] and the capitalist economic system and the superstructure [i.e., political and corporate power at a given moment]. We give a lot of attention to the superstructure, pointing out that it can have a relatively independent role. The political conclusion that we draw is that U.S. policy can be made under great influence from the business community. In some cases the influence of these [capitalist] forces can have military consequences. For instance, we consider that they were the sources of World War I and World War II and the struggle for colonies, markets, sources of raw materials, etc. The military-industrial complex is a Marxist term. It's Eisenhower's term."

"We don't agree with the idea that American capitalism has ceased to exist," Arbatov said. "Therefore the main ideas of Lenin are [still] applicable. Very many things support this outlook. At the same time, we [in the U.S.A. Institute] write very much about the changes in the development of capitalism. It is about how capitalism adjusts itself to the changed situation in internal policy as well as in international affairs. Part of the adjustment in foreign policy give new support for détente."

"The fact that we regard the United States as a capitalist country," Arbatov said, "doesn't mean we can't in our hearts also regard the United States as a partner in peaceful endeavor and peaceful cooperation."

Arbatov believes that the criticisms of Gromyko's book are unfortunate, since the author cannot respond to them from his new diplomatic post. Moreover, Arbatov feels the book has been misinterpreted by the critics who have described it as the work of a senior member of the U.S.A. Institute, and thus a good example of the institute's research.

First U.S. Work

In fact, he said in his spacious office in central Moscow, "the book was probably written in 1955 or 1956—before the U.S.A. Institute existed. It was Gromyko's first work on America. Arbatov said, written when he was employed by the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union."

The mid-1950s "was a period of very difficult relations between our countries," Arbatov said. "If you refer back to other books that you could certainly put many authors, including Americans, in a very embarrassing position. I remember President Nixon in the 1960 presidential campaign speaking strongly for military superiority over the Soviet Union."

... now he has signed agreements on the heads of military equality."

... we could take statements made by many officials in America, five, 10 or 20 years ago about relations with the Soviet Union, and if we published them now, our people would ask, why are you cooperating with them? But those would be statements from earlier times and different political situations."

As for Anatoly Gromyko, Arbatov said, "I know him well, he is a strong supporter of détente."

INTERNATIONAL
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NEW YORK

'Troyens' at the Met at Last

By Harold C. Schonberg

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (UPI)—The more one hears of the more one marvels. Dignity retained. As a whole, this is a highly decorated "Troyens" production that nevertheless manages to retain its dignity. Much of that, of course, is due to the superb singing of Shirley Verrett, who sang two roles in "Les Troyens" at the New York Metropolitan.

around. Louis Quilico provided a well-sung Corneus. Judith Bagan was a fetching Cassandra, and Mignon Dunn absolutely tops as Anna. Kenneth Riegel made his debut as Iphigene, and the young tenor sang in a stylish manner. Another debut, in a nonsinging, unimpressive role, was that of Felicia Montenegro as Andromache. She mimed her part to perfection.

Rafael Kubelik, the new musical director of the Metropolitan Opera, selected "Les Troyens" as his debut vehicle. His conducting did raise some questions. Mr. Kubelik had a fine idea about

Shirley Verrett, who sang two roles in "Les Troyens" at the New York Metropolitan.



the color of the score, but his rhythm left something to be desired. Often it was flabby, full of wrongly accented upbeats. Thus rhythmic groupings tended to come out awry.

But, it goes without saying, "Les Troyens" has to be seen by New York music lovers—for its music, sections of which are transcendent; for the dignity and power of Miss Verrett's acting as well as for some of the lovely singing she contributed; for Mr. Vickers, that Aeneas among tenors, and for a production that has considerable sweep. Yes, this "Troyens" was worth waiting for.

PARIS

Important—Perhaps Historic—Webern Concerts

By David Stevens

PARIS, Oct. 24 (UPI)—If the Journées de Musique Contemporaine and the parent Paris Autumn Festival accomplish nothing else this fall, the three-day, six-concert presentation of the complete works of Anton Webern that ends tonight entitles everyone concerned to the satisfaction of an important—perhaps historic—word—job well done.

The organizers claim that this is the "first complete retrospective exposition" of the work of the Austrian composer, so little known and played in his lifetime and so important since that a whole body of composition of the last quarter-century is now termed "post-Webern."

Despite the passion everywhere for "completes" and "definitives," not to mention the difficulty of verifying "firsts," this claim is doubtless true enough. In the mid-1950s, Robert Craft recorded substantially all the Webern then known, meaning mainly the published works with opus numbers. In 1965, the notoriously conservative Salzburg Festival made a considerable effort to mark the 20th anniversary of the composer's death.

it could be done in three days it was due only to Webern's rapid movement as a composer toward extreme compression, toward the early development of his aphoristic, elliptic, laconic musical speech, in which he seemed to prepare himself well ahead of time for the formulation of the serial principle by his teacher Schoenberg.

But the variety of forms, the number of musicians involved, and the difficulty of performance make the current series of concerts a formidable undertaking, all the more so because of the uniformly high quality of performance. The value of the Paris project is that one can hear in a few sittings how—even when under the influence of Mahler and the late romanticism—Webern never seemed to yearn for the past (as did his friend and colleague Alban Berg) and quickly developed the characteristics that made him the patron saint of a whole generation of composers.

The format of the Paris program at the Théâtre de la Ville was excellent, too, with the posthumous works and arrangements given at short concerts beginning at 6:30 p.m., and the "official" works at more formal concerts

at 8:30, all well-attended (packed at 8:30) by closely attentive auditors. Of the many musicians involved in only the first three concerts, it is unfair but necessary to single out the Parrenio Quartet, whose duties ranged over the composer's whole output; soprano Catherine Gayer, who takes for granted her stunning security and beauty of tone while she addresses herself with humor and intelligence to problems of interpretation; pianists Sébastien Rieler, Martine Josse and Carlos Roque Alsina, and the Orchestre de Paris under Carlo Maria Giulini.

One of the works—the Passacaglia (Opus 1)—became last night a kind of centerpiece for the Orchestre de Paris's regular concert under Giulini. It was preceded by vibrant and dramatic readings of Mozart's overture to the "Marriage of Figaro" and D-minor piano concerto, with Vladimir Ashkenazy as the brilliant and sympathetic soloist, and followed by Debussy's "La Mer," a tour-de-force of the conductor, who wrung just about all the possible coloristic and dramatic possibilities out of it—to the frenzied delight of the capacity audience at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées.

ENGLAND

A Ballet That May Be Able To Overcome Critics' Sneers

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, Oct. 24 (UPI)—The Royal Ballet's first creation of the season, given its world premiere at Sadler's Wells theatre last night, is not a work that objects the critics or for a sophisticated audience. London's public, but toward an audience to the south, as Soviet Union's touring repertoire. It also has been overcome critical success on Soviet-Amer audience up and down the country.

Arbator quoted the treatment of a war theme in the ballet, "The Sound of Music" at: "Arbator de la ballette style suggests used to get work Machine might have done therefore in the 1930s. And, after all, min are (Gladstone and Rogers and Haman things—stein still do all right, what-er. At the highbrows may think of a the USA on."

ry much David Drew, the choreographer, ou; the dummily wanted to put over anti-war message. But his onopoly on "Sword of Alabaster" is self to the back in the Franco-Prussian internal war, with its pretty uniforms, costumes, and his agreeably international, but highly convenient, justice in the music is by a forgotten w support century composer, the Swiss.

"The fact that German-trained Joachim stit States it. The result is so much unity." Arbator that there is scarcely any can we call it left.

ard the Sword of Alabaster" cannot be ruter in prepared with either Joseph's "The peaceful Table" or Tudor's "Rehe- Arbator believes the story is sufficiently untine, some of it as just another "Gothic" respond to "science" or "Pineapple Pol- w diplomatic chit-chat, kisses on any bator feels the who will exist in the French- represented w, and quarrels with Elzmore described a lover, who is a pacifist. Then senior mead a nightmare she sees the attitude, and the which Army defeated and feels of the hestore, while science kills self in theme for not having

First U.S. At this is just a dream: chit-chat and Elzmore get up ico in come she leads him off the stage stands alone looking pen- 5 or 1985— as the captain of the. Or titude exist he the nightmare is real and s first work of only Elzmore spirit which kes. I do not know.

es. It gives "Sword of Alabaster" eace's Alabaster's intensity gave he mid-1980s considerable enjoyment, were very different. Elzmore's effective sets en our costumes and the admirals

Portrait of G. Grey, Paris

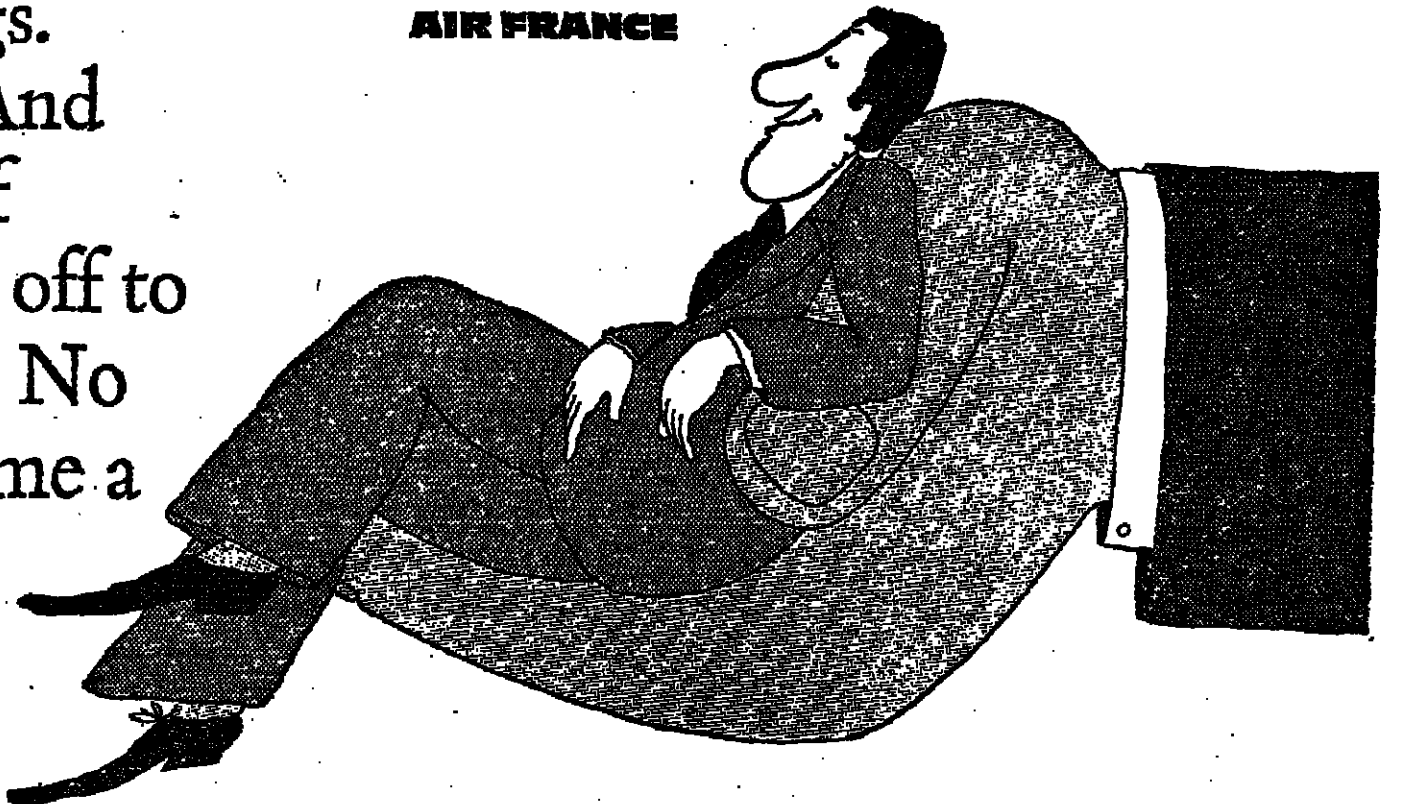
There are times when your husband isn't quite himself after a business trip.



You may wonder what's so tough about a business trip. Well, your husband rushes to the Airport with a dozen projects on his mind. Tries to prepare his thoughts while coping with foreign languages, customs, money. Then he faces the usual interminable meetings. Insoluble problems. And right in the middle of everything, has to fly off to still another problem. No wonder he comes home a little unnerved.

At least he has one thing going for him. Air France. We understand how difficult his life can be. So we do everything we can to make the time he spends with us as relaxed and enjoyable as possible. That means a real consideration for his needs. Service and entertainment when he wants it. Or peace and quiet if he's trying to work. With Air France it's simply a question of *savoir-vivre*. So that your husband comes home a little more like himself.

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SHARPS & FLATS

COPENHAGEN—Uriah Heep will be at the KB Hallen Oct. 26 p.m.; Duke Ellington and Miles Davis, at the Tivoli Concert Oct. 28 at 7 and 9:30 p.m.; and Miles Davis, also at Tivoli Oct. 29 at 7 p.m. At the Montmartre Jazzhus its the Mal Waldron on Oct. 27, Chris Woods and the Kenny Drew trio on Oct. 30, now he is jazz great Louis Jordan and his Tympany Five on Oct. 31.

STOCKHOLM—The Newport Jazz Festival with Miles Davis be at the Concert House Oct. 27 at 8 p.m.; Duke Ellington and his orchestra, the next night at 7 p.m.; and Odette and B.B. King, 10 or 11 at 7 p.m. Fredrik Harum appears the next night (Oct. 30) at the Concert House, at 7 p.m.

HELSINKI—The Delta Rhythm Boys are at the Restaurant Kartopel every night.

WARSAW—Johnny Griffin, Kenny Drew and Art Taylor will be at the Jazz festival on Oct. 27.

FRANKFURT—Duke Ellington and his orchestra are at the Concert House Oct. 28 at 8 p.m.

AMSTERDAM—Status Quo and the Alex Harvey Band are at the Concertgebouw Oct. 28 at midnight.

BRUSSELS—Shirley Bassey will be at the Palais des Beaux Arts Oct. 28 at 8:30 p.m. The rock group Slade is at the Forest National Oct. 28.

LONDON—Jazz violinist Stephane Grappelli and Chuck Man- and his flugelhorn are at Ronnie Scott's every night. Buddy and his orchestra appear at the Odeon Hammersmith Oct. 27 p.m.; Flamenco guitarist Manitas de Plata performs at Royal Hall Oct. 27 at 7:30 p.m. and B.B. King, at the Rainbow Oct. 31 at 7:30 p.m.

FRANK VAN BRARLE.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Chrysler Refiles for Price Increase

Chrysler Corp. has refilled for a price increase averaging 7 1/2% a car on 1974 models, chairman Lynn Townsend reports. The price increase request filed last month had been rejected by the Cost of Living Council. Mr. Townsend says labor disruptions and material shortages will be a problem for the industry in this model year. He also reports that the company is operating profitably in the fourth quarter after reporting a \$17-million loss in the third quarter. The Chrysler chairman is also urging the elimination of wage-price controls. He says the price control program has become arbitrary in its rulings and has penalized companies seeking to obtain scarce basic materials for production.

Japan Oil Proposal Reported

Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka has proposed joint oil exploration in the East China Sea with the United States, China, France and Britain, Nihon Keizai Shimbun, an economic journal, reports. The paper says the proposal was made during Mr. Tanaka's recent visit to Europe, and both Prime Minister Edward Heath and President Georges Pompidou agreed in principle to it. Nihon Keizai, quoting financial

sources, says the project now depends on agreement with China. Offshore oil resources in the China Sea are estimated at more than those in the North Sea, the paper adds.

Sumitomo Shipbuilding & Engineering

Sumitomo Shipbuilding & Engineering says it will build a dock capable of building a tanker up to one million deadweight tons in Tokushima prefecture on Shikoku Island. It hopes to start construction as soon as the Transport Ministry and prefectural government authorize the project. The first ship will be launched from the new dock three and a half years after construction work begins. The dock will initially build eight 370,000 deadweight tankers a year.

Vetco Plans Sale of Shares

Vetco Offshore Industries Inc. has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for a proposed international public sale of 270,000 shares of common stock. All of the shares will be sold outside the United States and Canada and proceeds will be used for construction of oil field pipeline cooking facilities in Iran and Saudi Arabia, as well as for purchase of specialized tools and equipment and to reduce short-term debts with European banks.

Can't Compete With U.S. Companies

European Plane Makers Seek EEC Help

BRUSSELS, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—European aircraft manufacturers have asked the Common Market for urgent help in their struggle to get more business, informed sources said today.

The sources said the manufacturers had presented a paper to the EEC Commission saying they are fighting a losing battle against their American competitors both on the U.S. and European markets.

The manufacturers, 11 of the biggest in Europe, said Europe provides only 1 percent of materials used to make aircraft in the United States in 1970, down from 3 percent five years before.

In Europe itself, the manufacturers provided only 26 percent of materials used in 1970, while the Americans provided 74 percent.

They now want the community to adopt a European aeronautical policy fully supported by member governments, so that the industry can become more competitive.

They said taxes on the industry should be reduced and credits should be made more available.

The manufacturers include Dassault-Breget of France, Dornier of Germany and the British Aircraft Corp., Hawker Siddeley Aviation and Westland Helicopters Ltd. of Britain.

The commission produced a series of proposals in July on a European aircraft industry which are being discussed by the community's decision-making council of ministers.

The sources said the proposals would be put before a meeting of ministers in December.

Company Reports

Ahmanson (H.F.)		1973	1972
Third Quarter	Revenue (millions)	101.13	88.86
	Profits (millions)	13.28	12.41
	Per Share	0.61	0.57
Nine Months	Revenue (millions)	293.28	266.28
	Profits (millions)	34.49	34.50
	Per Share	1.69	1.58

Anasomda		1973	1972
Third Quarter	Revenue (millions)	344.1	250.7
	Profits (millions)	13.04	10.73
	Per Share	0.59	0.49
Nine Months	Revenue (millions)	974.5	763.1
	Profits (millions)	48.19	34.53
	Per Share	2.18	1.57

Continental Oil		1973	1972
Third Quarter	Revenue (millions)	1,128.6	927.1
	Profits (millions)	54.19	39.18
	Per Share	1.07	0.77
Nine Months	Revenue (millions)	3,089.7	2,564.5
	Profits (millions)	153.37	123.57
	Per Share	3.04	2.45

Chromalloy American		1973	1972
Third Quarter	Revenue (millions)	178.1	155.3
	Profits (millions)	6.74	5.08
	Per Share	0.80	0.52
Nine Months	Revenue (millions)	494.3	390.7
	Profits (millions)	18.09	15.04
	Per Share	1.58	1.34

Eastern Airlines		1973	1972
Third Quarter	Revenue (millions)	312.7	284.4
	Profits (millions)	15.40	1.99
	Per Share	0.82	0.09
Nine Months	Revenue (millions)	842.0	753.7
	Profits (millions)	43.5	2.69

Getty Oil		1973	1972
Third Quarter	Revenue (millions)	436.2	388.2
	Profits (millions)	31.63	18.56
	Per Share	1.68	0.97
Nine Months	Revenue (millions)	1,245.2	1,155.4
	Profits (millions)	82.42	51.65
	Per Share	4.35	2.69

Gulf Oil		1973	1972
Third Quarter	Revenue (millions)	7,000.0	5,800.0
	Profits (millions)	570.0	356.0
	Per Share	2.88	1.71

Lear Siegler		1973	1972
Third Quarter	Revenue (millions)	159.5	138.9
	Profits (millions)	3.84	2.82
	Per Share	0.19	0.12

France Admits It Considered A Revaluation

Move Was Rejected On Technical Grounds

PARIS, Oct. 24 (AP-DJ).—The French government has considered, but rejected, the possibility of revaluing upward the franc as a means of combating inflation.

This was disclosed last night in the National Assembly by Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing during a debate on the 1974 budget.

He said a "strong revaluation" of the franc would have been the only way to lessen the effects of external inflationary trends, but such a move was "technically" impossible to implement.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that although the current level of the franc has given France a trade surplus, a revaluation was "unrealistic" as it would have affected the competitiveness of many French sectors.

It was the first official public announcement that the government had considered the possibility of revaluing upward the franc.

Earlier, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing drew a bleak picture of prospects for price increases in the next few months. The retail price index for September will be "bad," and that for October "very bad," he told the National Assembly.

The minister confirmed that the government has decided to pursue a price-incomes policy, if its plans for moderation go unheeded.



Ray E. Witter

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Monsanto Industrial Chemicals Co. has appointed Ray E. Witter director of manufacturing, Europe. He replaces Robert A. Fohl, who is returning to Monsanto to headquarters in St. Louis, Mo.

Thyssen-Bornemisze group, of the Netherlands, announces the appointment of Herbert E. Bachrach to its board of management. Before joining the group in 1971, Mr. Bachrach, an American, was with RCA Inc.

Filmer M. Paradise, until recently sales director for the Ausun-Morris group of British Leyland Motor Corp., is joining the board of Giltspur Ltd. He will also become chief executive of Giltspur Motors Europe.

Stock Prices Advance As Nixon Crisis Eases

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—The shaky cease-fire situation in the Middle East kept the stock market off balance most of today, but a rally in the final 90 minutes of trading enabled the list to close on the plus side for the second day in a row.

Analysts said that part of the market's support appeared to stem from a belief that President Nixon had removed the threat of immediate impeachment when he decided to relinquish the White House Watergate tapes to Federal Judge John J. Sirica.

The Dow Jones industrial average scored a gain of 5.34 to 971.85, while the New York Stock Exchange common stock index rose about 0.19 to 59.34. Declines narrowly topped advances.

Turnover was 15.84 million shares, compared with 17.23 million yesterday. Howmet climbed 2 1/4 to 20 5/8 after a delayed opening. Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann has offered to purchase up to one million shares of Howmet at \$21.50 each.

Hughes Tool dropped 1 1/4 to 74 despite higher third-quarter earnings.

Levitt Furniture, the most active stock, dropped 3/4 to 6 1/2. Heavily traded British Petroleum, meantime, edged up 5/8 to 14 7/8. The automotive group was narrowly mixed. Ford and Chrysler reported lower mid-October car sales. Ford finished unchanged at 55 3/4.

Bausch & Lomb fell 2 1/2 to 55 1/2 in active trading, while International Telephone picked up a point to 35.

Upjohn sagged 7/8 to 87. The company said it plans to begin selective distribution of its first Prostaglandin product by year-end. Natomas surrendered 6 3/8 to 55. Industry analysts attributed the weakness to the likelihood

that third-quarter earnings will be below last year's figures.

Polaroid lost 1 1/8 to 104 5/8, but IBM gained 1 1/2 to 287 1/2. Burroughs 3 to 340. Du Pont 2 1/4 to 189 1/4, and Eastman Kodak 1 5/8 to 134 7/8.

Prices were mixed in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.09 to 108.08.

Eurco Issue Seen Failure

LONDON, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—Bond market sources said today they believe N.M. Rothschild & Sons will ask banks underwriting Metropolitan Estates & Property Co. NV's 20-million Euroco loan to purchase the full extent of their underwriting commitment.

Investors' hesitancy towards the Euroco unit coupled with a general overloading of the market have combined to cause difficulties in placement of the loan, they said.

They noted that the underwriting invitation stated that acceptance of the underwriting participation will constitute a "firm commitment," a term which they described as unusual.

This loan represents the first real test of the Euroco unit, as it is not open to Italian investors in the same way as the recent European Investment Bank's 30-million Euroco issue, the sources said.

The growing prospect of devaluations by some of the constituent currencies tends to make investors hesitant towards the unit. And for the first test borrowing, a better class of borrower might have been selected, they added. The terms of the loan provide for a purchase fund to support the loan on the secondary market, under which the borrower will purchase through the principal paying agent up to 750,000 Euros a year, the sources said.

This provision can be seen to protect the borrower but would not appear to be so favorable to the investor if high interest rates push secondary market prices down, they added.

Final terms of the loan are due to be decided on Oct. 25. It pays 8 3/4 percent and its life is 15 years.

Euroco Is Worth...

Oct. 24, 1973

The Euroco, the currency cocktail of the nine EEC member states, is made up of 20.5 percent Deutsche marks, 22.3 percent French francs, 14.2 percent British sterling, 1.5 percent lire, 11.1 percent guilders, 4.5 percent Belgian francs, 2.7 percent krona, 1 percent Luxembourg francs and 1 percent Irish pounds. As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euroco was today worth:

DM 3.13299 Belgian Fr. 47.20213

French Fr. 5.25375 Krona 7.25546

£ 77.44147 Lux. Fr. 47.20213

Lire 3.26554 U.S. \$ 1.3273

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\$800,000,000
\$700,000,000
\$600,000,000
\$500,000,000
\$400,000,000

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The Dollar

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP-DJ).—The late Oct. 24, 1973

Today's dollar rate:

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

z-Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last dividend date. Dividends are shown for the three types of dividends or payments not designated as "regular" are identified in the following footnotes.

1-Annual rate plus stockholder's share of accumulated dividends.

2-Cumulating dividend.

3-Declared or paid in preceding 12 months.

4-Declared or paid after stockholder's share of accumulated dividends with dividends in arrears.

5-New issue.

6-Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred until next year.

7-Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend.

8-Not paid in preceding 12 months. Estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

9-Called x-Ex dividend, y-Ex dividend and sales in full, z-Ex distribution, x-Ex rights, y-Without stock dividend, z-Without stock dividend.

10-When issued, no-No stock day delivery.

11-In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized.

12-Not paid in preceding 12 months.

13-These companies. In-Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

14-5

15-Not paid in preceding 12 months. Includes changes in interest rates trading.

16-Where a split or stock dividend amounted to 25 percent or more, has been paid the year's high-low price.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

European Markets

Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies.

[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

Oct. 24, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to INT. (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

[illegible]

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Northwest Industries, Inc.
Chicago, Illinois

US \$100,000,000
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Banque des Marchés de Cr  dit   
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Girocentral und Bank der
Oesterreichischen Sparkassen A.G.
International Commercial
Bank
Kreditbank S.A., Luxembourg-rose
International Westminster Bank Limited
Nederlandse Credietbank N.V.
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Kommersialbank A.G.
Orion Bank Limited
Orion Bank (Guernsey) Limited
Orion Termbank Limited
The Royal Bank of Canada Trust
Corporation Limited
West I.B. International S.A.

Tokyo Exchange

Oct. 24, 1973

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	311	Matsui El. Wks.	
Canon Camera	276	Mitsubi Hyv Ind.	
Dai Nip. Print.	353	Mitsubi Corp.	
Fuji Bank	540	Mitsui Co.	
Fuji Photo	332	Mitsukoshi	
Mitsubishi	293	Nippon Elec.	
Honda Motor	670	Sharp	
C. Itoh	410	Shideido	
Japan Air L.	2,310	Sony Corp.	
Kanag. El. P.	810	Suntomo Sk.	
Kasei Soda	346	Taisho Marine	
Kirin Brewery	350	Takeda Chem.	
Komatsu	371	Teijin	
Kubota E. Wks.	395	Tokyo Marine	
Matsui E. Ind.	500	Toray	

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 The spiral staircase is a simple line drawing showing a series of steps spiraling upwards.

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